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Therefore, by (9) and (11), the circumferences will not meet when the difference of the radii is greater than the distance between the centers, *i.e.*, in that case one circle lies wholly within the other. Also, by (10), the circles will not meet when the sum of the radii is less than the distance between the centers; in which case, the circles are externally apart from each other.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

REVIEWS.

*The Philosophy of Mr. B*rtr*nd R*ss*l, with an appendix of leading passages from certain other works.* By P. E. B. Jourdain. London, G. Allen & Unwin, 1919. 96 pages. Price 3s. 6d.

This whimsical little book will be enjoyed by logicians who have not lost all their sense of humor, and by humorists who have not lost all their sense of logic. For others the humor may seem rather heavy and labored, and the logic a little more so. There is much quoting of the immortal works of Lewis Carroll,—indeed the Red Queen furnishes the motto for the book, "Even a joke should have some meaning,"—and many mildly amusing anecdotes are given. The following quotation from the chapter on the use of the Identity in Logic will give an idea of the spirit of the book:

"Mr. Austin Chamberlin, according to the *Times* of March 27th, 1909, professed to deduce the conclusion that it is not right that women should have votes from the premisses that 'man is man' and 'woman is woman.' This method requires that one should have made up his mind about the conclusions before discovering the premisses by what, no doubt, Jevons would call an 'inverse or inductive method.' Thus the method is of use only in speeches and in giving good advice. Mr. Austin Chamberlin afterwards rather destroyed one's belief in the truth of his premisses by putting limits to the validity of the principle of identity. In the course of the Debate on the Budget of 1909 he maintained against Mr. Lloyd George, that a joke was a joke except when it was an untruth; Mr. Lloyd George, apparently, being of the plausible opinion that a joke is a joke under all circumstances."

D. N. Lehmer

A short course in college mathematics comprising thirty-six lessons in Algebra, Coördinate Methods, and Plane Trigonometry. By R. E. Moritz. New York, Macmillan, 1919. 12mo. 9 + 236 pp. Price $2.00.

Extracts from the Preface: "There has been an increasing demand in recent years for shorter courses in mathematics, based on the assumption, which our experience during the Great War has to some extent verified, that the ordinary processes of education may be greatly accelerated. . . .

"This little text is based on the supposition that such condensation and acceleration is possible. It was first prepared and printed for use in the mathematics classes of the Army and Navy Students Training Corps. . . .

"The book contains but thirty-six lessons, of which eighteen are given to the subject of trigonometry and the other eighteen to topics in algebra, to graphs, and to coördinate methods.